

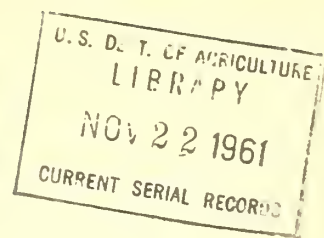
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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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Cotton Highlights For 1961-62 in Several Major Foreign Countries. Foreign
Agriculture Circular FC 13-61.

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AUSTRALIA'S FLUE-CURED CROP SETS RECORD

Australia's 1961 harvest of flue-cured tobacco reached a record 29.9 million pounds--an increase of 57 percent from the 19.1 million pounds produced in 1960. This year's crop was grown on 27,366 acres.

Prospects for plantings this fall (for harvest in early 1962) are uncertain. During the recent sales season for 1961-crop leaf, growers for the first time encountered marketing difficulties. Prices were generally lower than a year ago, and some tobacco remained unsold. Indications are that the sharp rise in production this year resulted in lower quality for a portion of the crop. Approximately one-fourth of the crop remained unsold at the end of the marketing season.

Growers have requested the government to raise the mixing percentage requirement for domestic leaf (now fixed at 43 percent for cigarettes and 40 percent for smoking tobacco) that manufacturers will have to use for the year beginning July 1, 1962, to be eligible for duty concessions on imported leaf to be blended with the local product.

HONG KONG'S TOBACCO IMPORTS STEADY

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Hong Kong in the first 6 months of 1961 totaled 6.3 million pounds, compared with 6.1 million in January-June 1960.

Imports from the United States, at 3.0 million pounds this 6-month period were 50 percent larger than the 2.0 million purchased in January-June 1960. The Rhodesian Federation supplied 2.1 million pounds, compared with 1.7 million in the first half of 1960. Other major suppliers in 1961 included Japan, 0.3 million pounds; and India, 0.4 million pounds.

FLOATING EXHIBITION PROMOTES RHODESIAN TOBACCO SALES

A floating exhibit of various aspects of the Rhodesian tobacco industry and tourist attractions will soon be seen by many South Americans living in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The exhibition, arranged by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and tourist agencies, is aboard the Tegelberg which sailed from Durban on October 25 for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo.

A prominent feature of a section devoted to the full range of tobacco produced in Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a large tobacco plant made of copper.

Invitations to board the Tegelberg have been extended to tobacco manufacturers, travel agencies, trade commissions, and the diplomatic corps.

PORTUGAL TOBACCO IMPORTS UP SLIGHTLY

Portugal's imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 5.6 million pounds in January-June 1961, compared with 5.5 million in the first half of 1960.

Imports from the United States at 2.9 million this year, were slightly below those for January-June 1960. The largest increases were reported in trade with Angola and Mozambique, which supplied a total of 0.9 million pounds, compared with 0.6 million in January-June 1960.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Portugal, imports by country of origin,
January-June, 1959-61

Origin	January-June		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	3,197	2,930	2,866
Greece.....	802	761	694
Mozambique.....	357	379	492
Italy.....	650	386	437
Angola.....	97	247	428
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	203	168	218
Others.....	631	627	478
Total.....	5,937	5,498	5,613

Boletin MENSUAL--June 1961.

WEST GERMANY'S CHEESE IMPORTS UP, BUTTER IMPORTS DOWN

West Germany's imports of cheese in the first 7 months of 1961 increased 10 percent to 138 million pounds. More than half came from the Netherlands. The remainder was supplied mostly by Denmark (47 million pounds), France (6 million pounds), and Finland (3 million pounds).

Imports of butter, most of which came from France, dropped from 32 million pounds to 14 million pounds.

EXPORTS OF DUTCH CHEESE UP BUT OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS DOWN

Exports of cheese from the Netherlands in the first 7 months of 1961 increased 3 percent over the previous year to 140 million pounds. Sales to West Germany (73 million pounds) and Belgium (29 million pounds) accounted for most of the increase. Less went to the United Kingdom than in the earlier year.

Butter exports declined from 54 million pounds to 23 million. Shipments to all the major markets were considerably smaller, particularly to West Germany, France, and Italy.

Exports of condensed milk at 373 million pounds were up 3 percent. Thailand continued to be the most important market, taking 56 million pounds. Heavy shipments also went to Malaya and Singapore (42 million pounds); Philippine Republic (24 million pounds); and Burma (23 million pounds).

Dried whole milk exports were down to 40 million pounds from 50 million pounds. Considerably smaller sales to Venezuela and Belgium accounted for the drop.

Shipments of 3 million pounds of nonfat dry milk were less than half the 1960 shipments. Only the Republic of the Congo took more in 1961.

CANADIAN BARLEY EXPORTS UP 143 PERCENT

Canadian exports of barley and oats in July-August 1961 totaled 230,000 metric tons, compared with 100,000 in the July-August period of 1960.

Barley shipments were 227,000 tons--up 143 percent from the 93,000 tons shipped in a comparable 2-month period a year earlier. Shipments of 159,000 tons to Mainland China accounted for 70 percent of the total barley exported. The United States was a market for 67,000 tons, due to the small U.S. crop.

Shipments of 2,700 tons of oats were less than one-half of last year's exports of 5,700 tons, due largely to the negligible trade with the United Kingdom this year.

(Table on following page)

OATS AND BARLEY: Canadian exports by country of destination
1960 and 1961

Country of destination	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-August 1960:			
United States.....	1,140	23,681	24,821
United Kingdom.....	4,556	65,592	70,148
Switzerland.....	---	3,466	3,466
Venezuela.....	82	---	82
Barbados.....	13	---	13
Italy.....	---	640	640
Total.....	5,791	93,380	99,171
July-August 1961:			
United States.....	2,621	66,912	69,533
United Kingdom.....	111	---	111
Venezuela.....	---	907	907
China, Mainland.....	---	159,442	159,442
Total.....	2,732	227,261	229,993

SOUTH AFRICAN CORN
EXPORTS UP 53 PERCENT

Corn exports in 1960-61 from the Republic of South Africa totaled a record 930,000 tons, an increase of 53 percent over the previous year. As a result of the record crop in 1960-61, the outlook for 1961-62 is for a much larger quantity to be exported which may run as high as 1.6 million tons. Best markets in 1960-61 for South African corn were the United Kingdom and Japan.

DENMARK SEEKS HOG
SURPLUS SOLUTION

The Danish Minister of Agriculture is considering 3 hog surplus plans.

One proposal is to export pork on credit. Another is for the Government to buy pork and export it presumably at concessional prices. The third plan is to stockpile canned pork products for export or domestic use as future needs develop.

The 2-price system for pork has been rejected due to lack of full agreement among the Danish agricultural organizations. Since August 1 hog slaughter taxes have been imposed. However, taxes were refunded on pork products exported so that domestic pork prices were maintained artificially higher than export prices. The margin between export and consumer prices has been about 3 cents per pound, which has given a decided advantage to exporters.

On October 6 Denmark had an estimated 7,484,000 hogs, a new record and 15 percent more than a year earlier. Danish experts say the excess production this year amounts to about 1.2 million head. Production of pork in the third quarter of 1961 was 10 to 15 percent above a year earlier. Danish bacon factories have been paying subsidies on bred sows sold for slaughter to hold down hog production and support prices (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 3, 1961).

The United States is by far the largest market for Danish canned hams and shoulders. Exports to this country in the first half of 1961 amounted to 85.9 million kroner of total exports of 122 million kroner. During 1961 the dollar export bonus system of the Danish Government amounted to a 4-percent export subsidy on exports to the United States. In addition to the export subsidy, Danish meat canneries and cooperative slaughterhouses have an arrangement whereby the canning industry receives a sizable discount on carcasses for processing to enable Danish canned products to be more competitive in export markets.

BELGIAN HOG PRICES UP

Belgian hog prices are substantially above a year earlier, while in most European countries they are lower.

Higher prices resulted from increased domestic demand and large exports of hogs to Belgium Common Market associates--West Germany and France. Slaughter hog prices at the Anderlicht market averaged nearly 25 cents per pound during the first half of 1961, compared with 17 cents a year earlier. During the same period prices of weaner pigs rose from 23 to 38 cents per pound.

During the first half of 1961 pork production was slightly above a year earlier, but exports of hogs increased from 38,138 to 71,912 head. Total hog slaughter this year will be about the same as a year earlier on the basis of the kill during the first half-year and numbers on farms May 1. Pork makes up about half of Belgian red meat production.

Belgium removed taxes on pork imports at about mid-year because hog prices were above price support "target" levels (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 17, 1961).

MEXICAN CATTLE EXPORT QUOTAS
SET BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS

Mexican quotas for cattle and beef exports (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 9, 1961) have been allotted by custom districts.

Several northern states have requested permission to export cows or heifers but it is uncertain it will be granted. The quotas for September 1961 - August 1962 are for steers only.

CATTLE AND BEEF: Mexican export quotas by custom districts

Customs office	Live cattle	Beef (carcass equiv.)
	Head	Head
Tiajuana, Baja California.....	---	10,000
Mexicali, Baja California.....	36,938	---
Nogales, Sonora.....	50,000	10,000
Auga Prieta, Sonora.....	30,000	15,000
Naco, Sonora.....	10,000	---
Ojinaga, Chihuahua.....	18,000	---
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.....	112,413	136,000
Palomas, Chihuahua.....	12,000	---
Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila.....	9,000	---
Piedras Negras, Coahuila.....	41,731	35,000
Torreon, Coahuila.....	---	55,000
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.....	52,107	105,000
Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas.....	7,811	---
Matamoros, Tamaulipas.....	4,000	---
Total.....	384,000	366,000

AUSTRALIA SHIPS MUTTON TO U.S.

Two ships, the Port Chalmers and the Monterey, left Australia in early October with 582,400 pounds of mutton for the United States.

The Port Chalmers sailed October 5 with 537,600 pounds--170,240 for New York, 309,120 for Philadelphia and 58,240 for Wilmington. The Monterey sailed October 10 with 44,800 pounds for San Francisco.

The cities mentioned indicate location of purchaser and, usually, the port of arrival and general market area; the meat, however, may be diverted to other areas for sale.

ARGENTINA'S CATTLE INCREASE LESS THAN EXPECTED

Cattle on farms in Argentina on June 30, 1960 numbered 43.4 million head or 5 percent more than a year earlier, according to the annual survey. Forecasters generally had expected a gain of 8 to 10 percent.

Pastures were hard hit by drought during 1961 and the build-up of cattle numbers which began in 1959 may have been temporarily halted. Drought-induced slaughter pushed beef production to the highest point since 1958. Despite the rise, beef exports have been running considerably below a year earlier.

The drought appears to have been broken in most areas by heavy and widespread rainfall.

Sheep numbers have remained fairly stable in recent years at a comparatively high level.

ARGENTINA: Livestock numbers on farms, June 30, 1952-60

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1952.....	41,175	50,594	3,622
1953.....	41,182	48,116	3,041
1954.....	43,196	46,772	3,512
1955.....	43,798	43,785	3,761
1956.....	46,940	45,116	4,011
1957.....	43,980	45,931	3,489
1958.....	41,355	47,886	3,163
1959.....	41,203	48,846	3,501
1960.....	43,398	48,053	3,758

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U.S.

Seven ships are scheduled to sail from New Zealand during November with 11,984,000 pounds of meat for the United States--6,160,000 pounds for East Coast ports and 5,824,000 for the West Coast.

(Table on following page)

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Mariposa.....	November 6	West Coast	336
Cap Corrientes.....	" 9	" "	2,688
Oriana.....	" 10	" "	224
Argentinean Reefer.....	" 18	" "	2,240
Monterey.....	" 30	" "	336
Haparangi.....	November 15	East Coast	5,600
Port Halifax.....	" 22	" "	560

LIBERIA TAKES RICE FROM NEW SOURCES

In an effort to obtain more rice at a minimum cost, Liberia is importing the grain from new sources, chiefly Europe.

Of the 10,188 metric tons imported into the port of Monrovia in the third quarter of 1961, about 50 percent came from the United States, 41 percent from Europe, and 9 percent from Burma. Imports into Monrovia account for most of Liberia's rice imports.

Due to the increased imports, the amount from the United States has continued to rise, even though more rice was imported from other countries. Two years ago, of the 18,000 tons imported, 16,000 (89 percent) originated in the United States. Last year, 19,000 tons (68 percent) of the total imports of 28,000 tons was U.S. rice; 3,000, 2,000, and 1,000 tons were from Italy, Netherlands, and Belgium, respectively.

To stimulate domestic rice production, the Liberian Government has entered into a technical cooperation agreement with Taiwan. Fifteen experienced Chinese farmers will arrive in Liberia in late 1961 to introduce Chinese methods of production. Fifty acres have been set aside for a rice farm, and equipment and tools are being provided.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS INCREASE

Australian wheat and flour exports in July 1961 totaled 22.9 million bushels, compared with 8.3 million in July a year earlier.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports, July 1960 and July 1961

Country of destination	July 1960			July 1961		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Europe:						
Germany, West	--	--	--	193	--	193
Ireland	--	--	--	393	--	393
Spain	--	--	--	997	--	997
United Kingdom	959	217	1,176	2,013	246	2,259
Total <u>2/</u>	959	217	1,176	3,596	246	3,842
Asia:						
Aden	--	121	121	--	82	82
Arabian States	--	286	286	--	97	97
Burma	--	19	19	--	34	34
Ceylon	--	479	479	--	1,008	1,008
China, Mainland	--	--	--	8,340	--	8,340
Hong Kong	55	13	68	118	25	143
India	424	--	424	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	233	233	--	385	385
Iran	142	--	142	184	--	184
Iraq	314	--	314	18	--	18
Japan	1,033	--	1,033	2,048	--	2,048
Korea, North	1,155	--	1,155	1,252	--	1,252
Malaya & Singapore	--	535	535	--	440	440
Pakistan	868	--	868	--	--	--
Thailand	--	47	47	--	16	16
Total <u>2/</u>	3,991	1,733	5,724	11,960	2,087	14,047
Africa:						
Mauritius	--	136	136	--	--	--
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	331	--	331	493	--	493
U.A.R. (Egypt)	--	--	--	854	--	854
Total <u>2/</u>	331	136	467	1,347	--	1,347
Oceania	557	80	637	556	160	716
Unspecified	209	56	265	2,843	102	2,945
World total	6,047	2,222	8,269	20,302	2,595	22,897

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Total of listed countries only.

Compiled from official records and other sources.

Wheat exports were 20.3 million bushels, more than 3 times as large as in July 1960. Flour exports were 2.6 million bushels, just slightly above last year.

Most of the increase in wheat exports was due to 8.3 million bushels going to Mainland China compared with none in July of 1960. Larger shipments also went to the United Kingdom and Japan.

About 39 percent of the flour exported in July 1961 went to Ceylon--equivalent to 1.0 million bushels of wheat, which more than doubled those a year earlier. Flour exports to the United Kingdom and Indonesia were also larger this year, but down to Malaya and Singapore.

Australian wheat exports are expected to continue upward during the next few months, due to ample supplies available for export, and prospects for continued shipments to Mainland China.

JAPAN'S IMPORTS OF FOOD-TYPE WHEAT DECLINE

Japan has just harvested its largest wheat crop since World War II. This is expected to reduce slightly its dependence on imports to meet food requirements in the current (July-June) marketing year. Due to the Japanese system of extracting flour from wheat imported for animal feeding, total imports of wheat will be increased again this year.

Consumption of wheat for food purposes is increasing about in proportion to population growth. However, per capita consumption is unlikely to show any further increase and may begin to show a slight decline in the next few years.

The Japanese system involves extracting flour at a rate of 40 percent from wheat imported principally to feed livestock and diverting this flour into food channels. With this system, flour costs for food use are lowered. The result has been gradually to reduce imports of food types of wheat and to increase import of feed types of wheat. The Japanese believe this program is valuable in supporting their growing livestock industry, as well as an economical source of flour.

This shift between "food" and "feed" wheat seriously affects the volume imported from the United States.

In supplying high quality hard-type wheat, the United States competes in prices with Canadian Manitobas. At the same time, Australia is selling soft wheat for low extraction milling at attractive prices.

Imports from the United States have fallen steadily from 1.3 million metric tons in 1956-57 to 801,000 tons in 1960-61. Total imports from all sources have risen from 2.3 million tons to 2.7 during the same period.

It is preliminarily estimated that Japan will import 2.7 million tons in 1961-62. About 690,000 tons may come from the United States; 1.6 million from Canada; 420,000 from Australia; and 20,000 from the Soviet Union.

About 35 percent of the total imports in 1961-62 are expected to be feed-type wheat, compared with 26 percent of the total a year earlier.

FRENCH GUIANA SETS 1961 IMPORT QUOTAS

French Guiana recently announced quotas, expressed in terms of French francs, for 1961 for commodities still subject to quantitative import restrictions.

Import allotments under the general program, of particular interest to U.S. agriculture, are 32 million francs (\$65,306) for meat and 28 million francs (\$57,143) for rice.

No quota has been provided for agricultural equipment which has been removed from the list of items requiring licenses.

In 1960 French Guiana imported over 1.6 million pounds of rice, valued at about \$93,000. The United States supplied about 460,000 pounds valued at less than \$4,000, the greater part of the remainder being supplied under the European Common Market Agreement and a bilateral agreement with the Netherlands for the benefit of Surinam.

French Guiana's rice production is equivalent to roughly half of the amount imported.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In "Belgium Reduces Import License Taxes on Some Grains and Grain Products" in Foreign Crops and Markets, of November 6, 1961, Page 11, please make read in Second Paragraph: . . . "grain sorghums except milo used" etc., and in Third Paragraph: "July 3" (not July 10).

WEST GERMAN FISH OIL IMPORTS
UP; SUPPLIES LARGE

West Germany's imports of edible fish oils reached 32,110 short tons during January-June 1961, a 20-percent increase over the same period of 1960. However, warm summer weather has caused domestic consumption to decline below the seasonal level in recent months. Sales of fish oil for local use and export have thus been small.

Production of edible fish oil in West Germany, and several other European countries, is running ahead of 1960. The resulting buildup in fish oil supplies has caused some foreign buyers to withhold purchases in hopes of lower oil prices. German importers of fish oil have adopted a similar stand with the hope that U. S. and Peruvian fish oil prices will decline under the weight of heavy oil supplies. Both the United States and Peru, the major suppliers of fish oil to West Germany, are experiencing a record production of fish oil in 1961.

BRAZIL INCREASES MINIMUM
COTTON SUPPORT PRICE

The Prime Minister recently established higher minimum support prices for the 1961-62 South Brazilian cotton crop, now being planted. The new price to be paid producers for Type 5/6 is 1,178.51 cruzeiros per arroba of 15 kilograms (equivalent to about 20.12 U. S. cents a pound at recent exchange rates). This is approximately 1.24 cents a pound or 7 percent higher than the 1960-61 support price.

Under encouragement of the government and trade, this season's crop is now expected to exceed 1960-61 production of 1.95 million bales (500 pounds gross) and could be the largest outturn since World War II. Aside from some increase in domestic consumption, most of this season's larger crop will be available for export.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER

U. S. exports of cotton (all types) dropped to 322,000 running bales in September--only half of August shipments of 645,000 bales but well above the 193,000 shipped in September 1960.

Exports during the first 2 months (August-September) of the current season amounted to 967,000 bales, compared with 306,000 in the same months a year earlier. Registrations for exports under the 1961-62 payment-in-kind program reached 2,524,000 running bales as of November 3, compared with 3,429,000 bales on approximately the same date in 1960.

Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales, and destinations of the August-September 1961-62 exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

GREEK COTTON PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPTREND

Greek cotton production increased again this season in response to various government measures designed to encourage production of this crop. Latest estimates place the 1961-62 crop at a record 386,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This is one-third larger than the 288,000 bales grown last season, and 42 percent above average annual output of 272,000 in the past 5 seasons.

Cotton acreage rose 15 percent to 469,000 acres this season, from 409,000 in 1960-61. Most of the acreage increase may be attributed to government subsidies, loans, and other incentives. This year the trend continued toward more cotton production under irrigation, with 68 percent of the crop artificially watered, against 65 percent in 1960-61, and only 37 percent in the 1953-54 season.

The establishment of "one-variety" areas in 1959 was continued this season. Varieties and acreage planted to each were as follows: Coker 100W, 282,000 acres; 10E, 94,000; and Acala 4-42, 70,000. The area with mixed varieties totaled 23,000 acres.

Exports of cotton from Greece amounted to 150,000 bales in 1960-61, down slightly from the 153,000 shipped in the previous season. Communist Bloc countries received 47 percent of total shipments in 1960-61, compared with 25 percent a year earlier, and only 6 percent in 1955-56. Quantities shipped to major outlets in 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Yugoslavia 32,000 bales (26,000); U.S.S.R. 18,000 (5,000); Hungary 17,000 (8,000); Czechoslovakia 13,000 (10,000); France 12,000 (40,000); Italy 12,000 (15,000); Poland 10,000 (6,000); and Bulgaria 10,000 (6,000).

In view of the larger 1961-62 crop now being harvested, exports this season could be considerably higher than last season. Stocks this season may also rise somewhat from the 32,000 on hand August 1.

Consumption this season may exceed modestly the new high of 37,000 bales used in 1960-61. Efforts are being made to expand normally small textile exports.

**CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES
IN HAMBURG COMPARED**

Hamburg, Germany, importers' selling prices (import duties, and custom charges paid) of selected canned fruits and canned juices in April, end of July, and mid-October 1961 are compared as follows:

Type and quality	Units	Hamburg price			Origin
		per doz.	April 1961:	July 1961: Oct. 1961:	
	Cans		U. S. dollars		
CANNED FRUIT					
Apricots:					
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.99	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. 303	1/	2.12	2.12	Spain
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	3.81	1/	Greece
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	5.94	1/	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.53	4.09	3.90	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.93	3.72	Bulgaria
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.87	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	4.20	3.24	1/	United States
Peaches:					
Halves, choice.....	No. 10	1/	15.00	15.00	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.11-4.14	4.10	3.92	United States
Halves, light sirup., 14 oz.	No. 2½	1/	2.19	2.19	Argentina
Slices, light sirup., 14 oz.	No. 2½	3.81	1/	3.57	United States
Pears:					
Choice.....	No. 2½	4.86	4.72	4.83	Italy
Choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.93	4.28	Netherlands
Light sirup.....	No. 2½	1/	4.44	1/	United States
Choice.....	No. 2½	1/	6.54	1/	United States
Fruit Cocktail:					
Fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	5.91	5.55	United States
Choice.....	No. 2½	5.31	5.15	5.00	United States
Choice.....	No. 303	3.15	3.12	1/	United States
Choice.....	No. 10	19.35	1/	19.35	United States
Pineapple:					
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2½	5.61	5.31	5.31	United States
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2½	3.69	1/	3.69	Mexico
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	4.62	4.12-4.18	3.94	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. 2	1/	2.55-2.61	2.58	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.72	3.69	3.66	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.87	1/	Philippines
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.60	3.57	3.54	South Africa
Slices, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.76	2.70	Philippines
Slices, choice.....	No. 1 tall	2.22-2.40	2.30	2.22	Malaya
Slices, choice.....	No. 1 tall	2.22	1/	1/	South Africa
Slices, choice.....	No. 10	1/	1/	13.80	South Africa
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.21-2.24	2.22	Taiwan
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 1 tall	1/	1.85	1.92	South Africa
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 10	1/	1/	12.09	South Africa
Crushed, fancy.....	No. 10	12.66	12.42	12.06	United States
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	10.47	10.23	2/ 9.99	South Africa
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	11.07	10.74	1/	Taiwan
CANNED JUICES					
Orange juice:					
2/.....	No. 2	1/	1.85-2.31	1/	United States
2/.....	No. 2	1/	1.85	2.00	Israel
2/.....	46 oz.	1/	1/	5.12	United States
2/.....	43 oz.	1/	5.38	5.32	Israel
Grapefruit juice:					
2/.....	No. 2	1.63-1.72	1.45-1.58	1.52	United States
2/.....	No. 10	1/	7.74	7.74	United States
2/.....	No. 46 oz.	1/	1/	3.51	United States
Pineapple juice:					
Fancy.....	No. 2	1.65	1.94	1.78	United States
Fancy.....	No. 2	1/	1/	1.64	South Africa
Fancy.....	No. 10	8.34	8.64	8.64	United States
Lemon concentrate:	6 oz.	1/	1.87	1.88	United States

1/ Not available. 2/ Quality not specified.

OILSEED SHIPMENTS THROUGH SUEZ DROP SHARPLY IN 1960-61

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal in the U.S. marketing year October-September 1960-61 dropped sharply from the high level of 1959-60 to the lowest level since 1949-50 with the exception of 1956-57 when the Canal was closed for 5 months, November-through-March.

At 1.6 million short tons, oilseed shipments were almost one-third less than last year. The decline stemmed largely from the drop in exports of Chinese soybeans, which were less than one-third the postwar-record volume exported in 1959-60.

Copra exports were one-fourth above a year earlier, reflecting heavier movement from the Philippines and Indonesia. The slight increase in cottonseed shipments likely was due to the increase in Sudanese exports.

Shipments of peanuts declined moderately in each of the last 2 years from the previous year, probably because of reduced exports from Communist China.

Flaxseed shipments, relatively small, declined to half the volume of the year before. Miscellaneous oilseeds declined one-third.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind, September 1960 and 1961, and October-September 1959-60 and 1960-61

Item	September		October-September	
	1960	1961	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Soybeans <u>1/</u>	23.1	33.1	1,019.6	328.5
Copra.....	71.7	87.1	633.8	804.7
Peanuts.....	8.8	11.0	146.6	141.1
Cottonseed.....	16.5	7.7	121.2	124.6
Flaxseed <u>2/</u>	---	1.1	34.2	17.6
Others.....	47.4	13.2	316.4	205.0
Total.....	167.5	153.2	2,271.8	1,621.5

1/ To convert to bushels, use 33.3 bushels per ton.

2/ To convert to bushels, use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

NIGERIA'S PEANUT PRODUCTION
ESTIMATE REVISED

Nigerian trade sources now estimate that commercial peanut purchases from the 1961-62 crop will approximate 650,000 long tons (shelled basis) rather than the earlier estimate of 730,000 tons (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 30, 1961). Purchases from the 1960-61 crop were 619,051 tons.

ARGENTINE TUNG NUT PRODUCTION
REVISED DOWNWARD

Estimates of Argentina's 1960-61 and 1961-62 tung nut crops have been revised downward from those published in Foreign Crops and Markets, of October 30, 1961. Owing to uneven blossoming of the tung trees, the 1961-62 crop is now estimated at 116,000 short tons. The same source reported that the final estimate of the 1960-61 crop will be about 77,000 tons.

WEST GERMANY ISSUES IMPORT TENDER
FOR CANNED CUT WAX BEANS

An import tender for canned cut wax beans in retail size containers from the United States and Canada has been announced by the West German Government. Applications for import licenses may be submitted until the undisclosed value limit has been reached but not later than March 29, 1962. Customs clearance is authorized between November 15, 1961 and March 31, 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

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